STORMING the TRENCHES of the HOUSE FLY

Now is the time to begin your summer fight on the deadly, dirty fly pest:: Read our article and act on the information given :: Take no chance on having a case of typhoid in your family this year

DO YOU remember the story of your fairy-tale days about the little tailor who was so proud of his success of killing seven flies, all at one fell swoop, that he made for himself a belt with the words upon it, "Seven at one blow?" This was long before the days of "Swat-the-fly" campaigns, so after all, the little tailor did a greater thing than he realized.

It was not so very long ago that the common house fly was held up as a pattern of harmlessness—hence the phrase, "He wouldn't hurt a fly."

Now all this has been changed. Health officers everywhere are doing everything possible to make everyone realize it is his imperative duty to kill every fly that comes within his reach. A war of extermination has been declared against the house fly. This summer greater forces than ever are being prepared to storm the trenches of the common enemy of mankind, and rout him forever. It is realized that it is within the power of the house fly, apparently such a feeble creature, to slay more human beings than can the most modern artillery of the heaviest caliber!

Year by year the war on the house fly is gaining in strength. It started only a few years ago, when the vitally important matter of the dangers of what Ecclesiastes refers to as "the fly in the ointment" was made plain.

Prof. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, has made an extensive study of flies. The results of Professor Howard's investigations are given in a recently issued government bulletin, which contains much valuable information that will enable communities to wage effective warfare on flies.

Death-Bearing House Fly.

"There are several species of flies which are commonly found in houses," says Professor Howard, "although but one of these would properly be called the house fly. This fly, which is found in nearly all parts of the world, is a medium-sized grayish fly, with its mouth parts spread out at the tip for sucking up liquid substances. On account of this conformation of its mouth parts the house fly cannot bite, yet no impression is stronger in the minds of some people than that this insect does bite.

"The house fly lays its eggs upon all kinds of filth. The number of eggs laid by an individual fly at one time is undoubtedly large, probably averaging about 120, and a single female will lay at least two and possibly four such batches. Under the most favorable conditions of temperature and moisture the egg state may last hardly more than eight hours. The maggots which issue from the eggs are very small and transparent. They grow rapidly.

"As the larvae attain full size they gradually assume a creamy white color. Just before pupation they become very restless and migrate from their feeding ground in search of a favorable place in which to pass the pupal stage. They will often congregate at the edges of piles of filth near the ground or burrow into the soil beneath, or they crawl considerable distances away to pupate in the ground or in loose material under the edges of stones, boards, etc. The pupae or 'sleepers,' are more or less barrel-shaped and dark brown in color. In mid-summer this stage lasts from three to ten days, four to five days being the usual duration.

How Fly Spreads Disease.

"The adult fly, upon emerging from the puparium, works its way upward through the soil or filth and upon reaching the air it crawls about while its wings expand and the body hardens and assumes its normal coloration. In a very few days the female is ready to deposit eggs.

"The body of the house fly is thickly covered with hairs and bristles of varying lengths, and this is especially true of the legs. Thus, when it crawls over infected material it readily becomes loaded with germs, and subsequent visits to human foods result in their contamination. When we realize that flies feed upon the most filthy substances the necessity and importance of house-fly control is clear.

"In army camps, in mining camps and in great public works bringing together large numbers of men for a longer or shorter time, there is not always proper sanitation, and the carriage of typhoid germs to food by flies is common and often results in epidemics of typhoid fever. And such carriage of typhoid is by no means confined to temporary camps. In farmhouses, in small communities and even in badly cared for portions of large cities, typhoid germs are carried to food by flies.

"In the same way other intestinal germ diseases are carried by flies. Asiatic cholera, dysentery and infantile diarrhea are all so carried. Nor are the disease-bearing possibilities of the house fly limited to intestinal germ diseases. There is strong circumstantial evidence that tuberculosis, anthrax, yaws, ophthalmia, smallpox, tropical sore and parasitic worms may be and are so carried.

"In the effort to destroy flies the use of sticky fly papers is very common. Another way is to expose in shallow dishes a mixture of formalin and milk or water, sweetened with a little sugar (one teaspoonful of commercial formalin to one teacupful of water or milk). This is most effective when no other liquids are accessible to the flies. Formalin diluted in this manner is not poisonous to man and will not injure fabrics. In this respect it is much safer than the fly poisons containing arsenic.

Methods of Destroying Flies.

"Burning of fresh pyrethrum powder is also effective in killing flies in rooms.

"Flytraps may be used to advantage in decreasing the number of flies. As a rule the larger ones are the most effective. These should be placed on the outside of houses, stores, stables, etc. Bananas, sugar and vinegar, milk and beer will be found to be attractive baits under most circumstances.

"The most logical method of abating the fly nuisance is the elimination or treatment of all breeding places. It would appear from what we know of the life, history and habits of the common house fly that it is perfectly feasible for cities and towns to reduce the numbers of these annoying and dangerous insects so greatly as to render them of comparatively slight account.

"The bureau of entomology has for some years advised that all refuse and filth in which flies are likely to breed be kept in fly-tight pits or bins. There is no doubt as to the effectiveness of this method when the necessary precautions are taken.

"Fly-breeding in accumulations of filth can be prevented by the use of chemical substances which will kill the eggs and maggots of the house fly. We have conducted a series of experiments during the last two years in which a large number of chemicals were applied to infested manure and observations made on their efficiency in killing the maggots. Of the numerous substances tried the one which seems best to fulfill these conditions is powdered hellebore. For the treatment of manure a water extract of the hellebore is prepared by adding one-half pound of the powder to every ten gallons of water and after stirring it is allowed to stand 24 hours.

"The simple and effective stock mixture thus prepared is sprinkled over the manure at the rate of ten gallons to every eight bushels (ten cubic feet) of manure. From the result of 12 experiments with manure piles treated under natural conditions it appears that such treatment results in the destruction of from 88 to 99 per cent of the fly larvae.

"Another chemical found to be even more effective as a larvicide is powdered borax. The best results are obtained when the borax is applied in solution, or when water is sprinkled on after the borax has been scattered evenly over the filth. Borax is not only effective in killing the larvae of flies, but when it comes in contact with the eggs it exerts a toxic action which prevents them from hatching.

"Antifly crusades have been very numerous in recent years, and some have been noteworthy both as to methods and results. However, it is not amiss now to emphasize the importance of concerted organized effort on the part of whole communities, not only cities, but suburban and rural neighborhoods as well. By the most painstaking care one may prevent all fly breeding on his premises, but it will avail him little if his neighbors are not equally careful. Some sort of co-operation is necessary. One of the first and most important elements in any antifly crusade is a vigorous and continued educational campaign to bring the people to a realization of the dangers from flies and the possibility of getting rid of them."

Romance of a Statue.

Of all Robert Burns' statues scattered over the world, one of the finest, and the one with the most romantic history, is that in Washington park, Albany, N. Y. It is the work of a local artist born of English parents, but the cost was defrayed by an eccentric and close-fisted old maid, Mary McPherson, who, with her false hair and the gay colors and fine clothes in which she arrayed her weary old body, was an object of ridicule to the thoughtless youth of the town.

She put aside her gaudy clothes only when she went into mourning for her father and brother. From them she inherited a considerable fortune, and, through the persistence of two old Scottish friends of her father, she was induced to leave the greater part of $40,000 for the erection of a worthy memorial to the poet of her native land. Albany, which used to make fun of "poor Mary McPherson," is today proud of her.

Austrians Contribute Coin.

Vienna says every one of the 18,000,000 German-Austrians within the empire is represented by 1,154 kronen ($231) in the war loans that have been raised in Austria. These loans have amounted to 18,000,000,000 kronen, of which the German subjects have subscribed some 15,000,000,000. The 6,000,000 Czechs have subscribed 1,250,000, while the remaining 13,000,000 inhabitants, including 8,000,000 citizens of Galicia and the Bukowina, have subscribed 1,750,000,000.

Biggest Oil Well Capped.

Word comes of the successful capping of what is probably the biggest oil well ever known. This well is in the Tampico field in Mexico, whence the British navy gets most of its fuel oil. The biggest well flows 260,000 barrels a day. It was estimated that the stream first flowed with a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch. When the gusher was struck it blew a two ton drill 150 feet into the air. The oil spouted 600 feet high. Over a million barrels were lost before the flow was under control.

A "Good Time" Necessary.

Do not refuse your growing boy or girl legitimate pleasures. Young folks who are "kept down" do not stay there long. Encourage your boy or girl to have a good time in the right way, and know who his or her chums are. Invite these chums to your home, and let the young folks sing and play and have a good time together. Boys and girls between fifteen and twenty need looking after, and a good mother means more to young folks between those years than all the rest of the world combined.

Irish Harps.

Evidently the Hawaiian ukelele is not the only musical instrument that is becoming more popular in the United States, for the annual report of a North American harp manufacturing company, just issued, shows that the sales of Irish harps during the past year were more than twice those of 1915, and were distributed among 35 states. It may be added that harps were also sent to Hawaii, which fact shows that the people there, however, partial they may be to their native ukulele, are not unwilling to supplement it with an instrument of very different character.—Christian Science Monitor.

Japan's Camphor Monopoly.

The camphor production of the island of Formosa is one of Japan's monopolies. The present area of camphor afforestation is 10,650 acres, and some of the trees are said to be from 500 to 1,000 years old. During the next few years the area will probably be greatly extended.

High Finance in Missouri.

A certain woman not a thousand miles from Hume bought a dozen eggs from her grocer and had the item placed on her charge account. She then took the eggs to another grocer, to whom she sold them for cash, buying tickets for herself and friends to the movies with the proceeds.—Cass County Leader.

We've Noticed It.

Make the best of things as they are. The big-mouthed man can't improve his looks by eating green persimmons.

Yellow Pine in California.

The yellow pine in California ranges from 100 feet above sea level to 7,000 feet, and its variety, the Jeffrey pine, is found at 9,000 feet, the most remarkable range of any species of pine in the world.

Praise Him.

Only praise is due the young man who ostentatiously displays his shanks in a street car. He wants you to know how carefully his mother launders his silk socks.

POSTAL SLEUTHS KEPT VERY BUSY

Uncle Sam's Post Office Inspectors Must Have Ability, Courage and Tact.

THEIR DUTIES ARE MANIFOLD

Called Upon to Do Many Things From Finding of a Lost Letter to Unmasking of Million Dollar Frauds.

John C. Koons, chief inspector of Uncle Sam's post office department, is a busy man. So is every one of the hundreds of inspectors working under his jurisdiction. Mr. Koons is charged with the preparation and issue of all cases for investigation; with all matters relating to depredations upon the mails and losses therein, and he is custodian of all money and property collected or received by inspectors and the restoration thereof to the proper parties or owners, and the consideration and adjustment of accounts of inspectors for salary and expenses. To his office are referred all complaints of losses or irregularities in the mails and all reported violations of the postal laws.

Several hundred inspectors and other assistants scattered all over the country are doing the outside work for this branch of the post office service. In some of the larger cities permanent offices are located, with a chief and assistants, who do the work in specified districts. As a rule these inspectors are men well built, quiet voiced, good mannered and entirely unassuming. While they do not call themselves detectives, they probably do more sleuthing work than is performed by any other branch of the federal service. Added to this, they have so many other duties t would be hard to find busier men in the entire United States. For on them falls completely the work of making the wheels of the post office run smoothly.

Does a letter fail to reach its proper destination? Report it to the inspectors. In a concern suspected of having made fraudulent use of the mails? Have the inspector make an investigation. Is there systematic thieving going on in some branch of the department? The inspectors will find out the guilty person. Added to this, the department has to keep a general supervision over the rural free delivery carriers and the railway postal clerks; it must investigate all complaints of whatever sort that are reported; it must look into cases of alleged inefficiency and make recommendations for dismissals from the service; it has to make an inspection of all the post offices and see that the accounts, both of the departmental funds and of the postal savings funds are straight; it determines the validity of all claims for additional help in hundreds of offices and it is on the job all the time, day and night.

Men of High Ability Required.

To handle such a variety of affairs requires men of no mean ability. A man to be successful in the work must have much of the training of a skilled lawyer, tact, aggressiveness and superior judgment, must be an expert accountant, must have a thorough knowledge of all the branches of the postal service in all its ramifications and have detective instincts. He must also have the personal courage to go out and get his man when he has finally got him spotted.

It is the last work—the spotting—that is really the most important. There is probably no institution that offers so many possibilities of thefts and fraud both inside and out as does the post office. A clerk stands at the same table day after day sorting letters. Inspectors say that if the public knew the large proportion of these letters that contain money, securities or valuables of one form or another they would be dumfounded. Even in the mail that is not registered many bills are sent, instances having come to the knowledge of the inspectors where as much as $500 has been forwarded with no other protection than that of a thin envelope.

In the registry department banks are constantly forwarding securities and sometimes currency. Witness the shipping of $200,000 by a Cuban bank to its New York correspondent, some few years ago, which was stolen before the package ever got into the mail.

Schemes to Defraud Public.

The larger frauds against which the inspectors are keeping up a constant fight are the promoters of various schemes for mulcting the public, who find the mails a convenient means of distributing their literature. In a single year various concerns succeeded in profiting to the extent of $120,000,000 from a gullible public. Fully half of this was obtained by persons operating in New York state. On the inspectors falls the task of ferreting out these men and bringing them to justice. How successful they are is shown when arrests take place like those in the case of the Burr Brothers and the Continental Wireless company that, it is alleged, sold in five years bogus stocks amounting to $100,000,000.

In such instances the securing of evidence by an inspector is a delicate task. Pitted against him are some of the brainiest rogues in the country.

SCORES NEW TRIUMPH

American Chemistry Has Another Achievement to Credit.

Uncle Sam's Experts Make Chinaware Industry Independent of Foreign Sources of Material.

Under the stress of economic conditions due to the war, American chemistry has added another triumph to its long list in the development of an American chinawnre industry that promises to be independent of foreign sources of materials and an industry of considerable magnitude.

The announcement that this had been accomplished was made by Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, under whose bureau the difficult problems in chemistry have been successfully worked out in co-operation with a number of potteries.

"For years American manufacturers of tile and white chinaware have been dependent for their high-grade material on the importation of foreign kaolin, chiefly in the form of English china clay," said Mr. Manning, in telling of the wonderful impetus given to this industry by the discoveries of the bureau of mines.

"At the same time there were known to be available in Georgia and South Carolina large quantities of kaolin of a high degree of purity, except that it contained certain impurities that made it useless except for the paper trade and for some lower grades of pottery. The bureau of mines took up the question of the separation of these impurities from the kaolin and succeeded to such an extent that it is now comparable with the best English fine clay for many pottery purposes. As a result of the laboratory experiments a co-operative agreement was made with a Georgia kaolin company and a plant built in accordance with the facts discovered in the laboratory. This plant succeeded in purifying many tons of kaolin at a cost less than fifty cents a ton, producing a material which has a market value nearly twice that which could be obtained for the kaolin for the purposes to which it was previously put.

This purified white china clay has already been used extensively in potteries with much success. It has been shown that in nitreous chinaware, this purified American kaolin can be successfully substituted for all of the ball clay heretofore used and for at least 50 per cent of the English china clay. Better still, in the tile industry whiter and stronger tile can be and are being made from this treated Georgia kaolin and American feldspar by substituting them entirely for the English china clay and Cornwall stone heretofore used. America should, accordingly, be largely independent, and, with further experiments, probably entirely independent of imports of foreign material for the whiteware industries."

FOX FARMING NEW INDUSTRY

Reports Show Work Now Important Feature of Activities of Bureau of Fisheries in Alaska.

The taking of foxes has become an important feature of the work of Uncle Sam's bureau of fisheries in the Pribilof islands, Alaska service. For the season of 1916-17 the record shows 149 blue fox pelts and 36 white fox pelts on St. Paul island, and 417 blue fox pelts and 2 white fox pelts on St. George island. This makes a total of 566 blue and 38 white for the season, compared with 420 and 20, respectively, for the 1915-16 season.

On St. George island the numbers marked and released were 207 males and 206 females. The acting agent in charge reports that there are many foxes remaining on the island which were not marked. The foxes on St. George island are caught in a large box trap, which makes it possible to select those to be killed and to release others which are to be spared for breeding purposes or for other reasons. On St. Paul island the foxes cannot be taken in hog traps, and for this reason a selection of those which are to be killed is not possible.

Library of Congress.

The library of congress now has a total of 2,451,974 books on its shelves, or did have a few weeks ago. This represents a gain of 88,101 volumes within the year. In addition there are 154,200 maps and charts, 770,248 volumes and pieces of music, and 392,905 prints, or nearly four million distinct publications in all. Purchases of rare and valuable Chinese, Japanese and Korean collections cover important recent accessions to the library. Among these are very early Chinese books printed from blocks. There was also obtained a good copy of the oldest Japanese printed work extant, dating back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and a collection of the writings of Kaibara, the Benjamin Franklin of Japan.

Valuable By-Products.

The United States geological survey estimates the value of tar, ammonia and benzol products recovered in course of other processes in munition plants and by-product coke ovens in 1915 was nearly $25,000,000. There were 237,400,000 gallons of tar valued at $6,260,000 produced in the United States in 1915. Ammonium sulphate to the value of $11,175,000 was recovered, and 16,600,857 gallons of benzol products valued at $7,337,371.

WORTH KNOWING.

There are at present more than 1,500 Esperanto societies in the world.

The longest river in Japan is the Tone, its main course being about 200 miles long.

It is a question as to whether the kangaroo can cover a given distance in quicker time than an ostrich.

Vegetable silk, which, like silk cotton, is valuable only for stuffing, is made from the seeds of a Brazilian tree.

Homing pigeons can travel 70 miles an hour.

A meteorite weighing about 20 tons is reported to have fallen recently at Bezerros, in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil.

Corn crops in England and Wales in 1915 totaled 3,489,939 acres, 248,044 more than in 1914, and the largest acreage since 1898.

Records disclose the fact that for several centuries an infusion of nutgalls treated with sulphate of iron composed the only known ink.

NEW WONDERS OF THE X-RAY

One of Its Most Remarkable Uses Is to Determine Age of Human Beings.

Of all the wonders that the X-ray is responsible for none is more remarkable than its ability to tell age in human beings.

Recently in Cincinnati, a youth was arrested for striking and seriously injuring a fellow workman. He stated when he was arrested that he was nineteen years of age. Learning the seriousness of the charge against him, the defendant and his father asserted that he was but seventeen years old, and demanded that the boy be at once turned over to the juvenile authorities, as the law of this state prevents a prisoner under eighteen years of age being tried in a criminal court.

Thoroughly convinced that the youth was at least eighteen years old, the juvenile court physician decided to have X-ray photographs made of the epiphyseal bones of his hand, elbow and hip, and also photos of the same bones of a seventeen-year-old youth. Comparison, it was hoped, would then settle the matter, as it is a known fact in medical circles that when a boy reaches the age of eighteen years those bones become hardened.

The photographs developed from the X-ray pictures of the bones of the boys showed that those of the seventeen-year-old boy had not hardened, but those of the defendant in the case had done so. The physician immediately fixed the age of the boy at eighteen or more.

Did Uncle Smile?

Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins had "expectations" from their rich old Uncle Edward. So, when he came to them on a few days visit, they prepared to do all they could do to make a good impression, and commenced by meeting him at the station.

On the way home in a trolley car to a Boston suburb they encouraged their only child, also named Edward, to sit on the old gentleman's knee, or, as he was stout, as much of it as was available.

Presently the small boy slipped from his perch and sided over to his mother.

"I don't think I want to sit on uncle's knee any more," he said, in his clear treble voice.

"Oh, Teddy, why?" said mother in shocked tones.

Teddy eyed his great-uncle aggrievedly.

"Because every time he breathes out he pushes me off!" he complained.—Boston Post.

Japan's Experience Costly.

When the railways of Japan were first planned, the narrow gauge of 3 feet 6 inches was selected for them, because it was cheapest to build and equip, and was thought best suited to the country's narrow highways and steep grades. Now the 6,000 miles of Japanese railways, all of narrow gauge, are found to be sadly behind the times, and a movement is on foot to rebuild them to standard gauge, although the cost is estimated at nearly $450,000,000. At present the trains are slow, the fastest expresses making less than 30 miles an hour; the coaches are low and narrow, and the sleeping cars are cramped and inconvenient; while most of the railway inventions of other nations cannot be used because of the difference in track gauge and size of cars. The director of imperial railways favors the change, in spite of the cost, and estimates that the main Tokaido line could be converted to broad gauge in 12 years and other lines on the main island of Japan within 25 years.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Dinner Mints.

To make after-dinner mints you will need two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of water, a pinch of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of peppermint. Even with war prices on sugar the ingredients cannot come to ten cents. Dissolve the sugar over the fire and add the cream of tartar. Let it boil without stirring till when tested in cold water it is brittle. Quickly pour out on a buttered platter. When the edges begin to look opaque, fold the cream toward the center and as soon as it is hard enough to handle, pull as you would pull old-fashioned molasses candy until it is white. The peppermint flavor should be added in drops to the candy when pulling it.

The Giant Republic.

You could put all our United States (excluding Alaska) into Brazil and have 200,000 square miles left! There is said to be more unexplored country in Brazil than in all the rest of the world put together! If we had a river like the Amazon stretching inland from New York, the greatest ocean steamers afloat could sail through the heart of the United States as far as Omaha, Neb. And this land of big things will become as great commercially as she now is physically. Already four-fifths of the world's coffee is raised in Brazil.—Dan Ward in World Outlook.

Temperature of Solar Surface.

The latest estimate of the absolute temperature of the solar surface is that of F. Biscoe of Warsaw, whose computation is based upon the intensity of radiation for individual wavelength in the solar spectrum as obtained with the spectro-bolometer at the Smithsonian Astrophysical observatory. He gets an average value of 7,300 plus 100 degrees centrigrade.

Conjugal Foresight.

A famous physician, asked at the New York Academy of Medicine why he wore rubbers on a day when the streets were perfectly dry, replied:

"My wife runs down the street after me with them when I don't. I wear them to keep her from getting pneumonia."

Funniest Ever.

"Say, paw," queried little Bennie Bumpernickel, "who was the first American humorist?"

"You'll find his name in your school history, son," replied the old man. "He was the chap who said he would rather be right than be president."

GREAT DEMAND FOR CANADIAN LAND

Americans Are Buyers and Becoming Settlers—Anxious to Get Cheap and Productive Land.

Reports are to hand that there will be a large influx of settlers from the United States into the Canadian West during the coming Spring. For a time there has been a falling off, on account of the fear of conscription, which of course was not possible, and which the Canadian Government gave every assurance would not be put into operation. In any case it would not affect the American settler, and more than that the man who was working on the farm, helping to produce the grain that goes to feed those who are at war, would not be affected.

The excellent yields of the Western Canada crops, and the high prices secured is having its influence on those looking for homes. The authenticated reports that have been sent out from time to time that this farmer and that farmer had paid for their entire farm holdings out of one crop has reached the ears of the man looking for a farm. When he hears that G. H. Beatty of Nanton, Alberta, had 679 bushels of wheat from 12 acres or an average of 56½ bushels to the acre, he becomes interested. When he learns that Sidney E. Phillips of Beddeford, Alberta, threshed ten hundred and fifty-three bushels of wheat, the average being 52½ bushels per acre, his interest is further aroused. Thos. Long of Lethbridge had 120 bushels of oats to the acre from a field of 25 acres, W. Quinn of Milk River had 6,094 bushels of wheat from 100 acres, an average of 60 bushels per acre, and Robert Tackaberry of Nobleford makes affidavit that he had an average of seventy-six bushels of wheat per acre from a field of 10.63 acres. Thos. Boulton of the same place makes affidavit that from fifty acres he had a yield of fifty-three bushels of wheat per acre. Newell J. Noble's affidavit of getting 54 bushels per acre from 1,000 acres stands out most strongly as evidence of what the wheat grower can do. This affidavit is strengthened by a paragraph stating that he had 122 bushels and 30 lbs. per acre from 394.69 acres. Mrs. Nancy Coe makes affidavit that on her farm at Nobleford she threshed six thousand one hundred and ten bushels of wheat from one hundred and fifteen acres, or fifty-three bushels and eight lbs. per acre, and from a flax field (stubble field) she got 20 bushels and 38 pounds per acre.

It cannot be said that these were freak yields because so many had such great success. When these reports are read, the man looking for a farm becomes convinced.

These are only a few of the reasons that will cause a large influx of American farmers into the Canadian West during the coming Spring.

The farmers now resident in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are purchasing additional lands. Prices are low and Free homestead land can be had in many districts and the homesteader is welcome.—Advertisement.

Unbelief.

"And why are you in prison?"

"I'm the victim of unbelief, ma'am."

"Unbelief?"

"Yes, ma'am. I couldn't convince the jury that I was telling the truth."

East Indian Rulers.

Saint Nihal Singh, writing in the Southern Workman, says: "Without a single exception I have found the Indian rulers to be men of great administrative ability and statesmanship, all devoted to the welfare of their subjects and interested in all sorts of reform movements."

No Hope.

Pansey—Isn't it tragic that John fell down on his job?

Lily—Well, he still can make good.

Pansey—No, he can't; he was a steeplejack.—Jester.

The inventor of a French monoplane modeled it after a winged maple seed.

It doesn't really matter what we "might have done"—and didn't.

Don't rest at night "from" your labors—but "for" those ahead.